THE POOR AND THE CRISIS.

The Almshouse Department of the Metropels-The Outdoor Poor of New York-Who and What are the Applicants for Public Charity—The Unemployed and Destitute Laborers of the City-Yofuntary Slavery of Tradesmen-Able-bodled Men Asking to be Committed to the Municipal Workhouse for their Board,

Re.,

If the men who have been entrusted with the management of our national affairs—the statesmen and politicians of the country-could be made to realize the effects of their do-nothing policy on the laboring classes, the momentous question by which the country is agitated ad convulsed would be speedily and satisfactorily adjusted. Never before, even in the worst times of financial depression, was there so much destitution in the labor as there is at the present time; and the prospect is gloomy and saddening in the extreme. We have already published an account of the effects of the crisis upon some of the trades, and shown that in the tailoring business alone at least one-half the workmen were out of employment, and that less than twenty-eight thousand persons, young and old, who were dependent upon them for support, have been left without the means of subsistence, with the exception of such as have been enabled to save a part of their earnings; and these form a very limited proportion of the whole number. A visit to the office of the Almshouse Department, in Bond street, in which the public charities of New York are dispensed, would do much towards disabusing the minds of those who entertain the idea that there is no other form of servitude in the world than negro slavery. Throughout the day there is a never ending crowd of applicants for assistance, and from day to day and week to week the same scene is presented. During two weeks there were ten thousand who applied for coal, and each one of these represented a family of from three to some times as many as eight or nine members. But these are not the only applicants for relief; there are others who receive assistance in the form of money, some who have been so prostrated by want as to render their removal to the hospital necessary, while others again, ablebodied and in some instances respectable looking trades-men, apply to be committed to the workhouse, where there is at least no danger of their dying of starvation, and where they are willing to give their labor in return for their board. This is one of the phases which the slavery of poverty assumes; and although it is a painful one to contemplate, yet there are still worse to be found in the history of destitution in the great metropolis. At this particular time the result of a visit to the office of the ouse Department may be read with profit by those who talk of starvation in the South, under the impression that there is nothing but plenty and happiness here in the great city of New York.

Taking our seat beside the gentlemanly Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor (Mr. Kellock), and with notebook in hand, we make the following verbatim report of the different cases as they are presented:-There are two apartments, one in which the applicants remain until they are attended to, and the other for the Superintendent, who receives them at a window immediately it front of his desk, and to which they are admitted in order; and the task which he has to perform is certainly no easy one, for the applications are so varied, and the applicants themselves are so numerous, and have such different statements to make, that, it requires something more than usual pa tience, discrimination and business despatch to attend to them all. There are now at least a dozen faces who are eagerly peering in through the window, anxiously waiting their turn to make their wants known; and it is painful to see the traces which sickness and destitution nd suffering have left there. There are some who have, as it were, become inured to poverty, and whose sensi tive feelings have long since been blunted by continued begging, while there are others who have just been reduced to the ranks of pasperism, and who been forced by actual hunger of themselves and families to apply for relief. The first who pre sents himself is a tailor, and the following dialogue takes place between him and the Superintendent:—

- "How long have you been out of employment" "I have'nt had anything to do in twelve months."
- Are you a good workman?" "Yes, sir: I can do my work well when I get it."
- "Are you a member of any benevolent society?" "Are there many of your trade out of employ m
- "I know a great many who can't get anything to do." What is the cause of it?"
- "It is the troubles in the South, and there will be little
- intendent attended to his application, and another man presented himself-one who had evidently not been in the habit, if we might judge from his ap

pearance, of asking alms.

"How long are you in this country." Mr. Kellock in

- "Ten years," is the answer.
- "Have you any family" "Yes, sir; I have a wife and five children, and the old-
- ost is only nine years of age." "What trade are you?" "I am a house painter."
- "Where have you been living during the ten years-in this city?" "No, sir: for the last five years I was out in the Western
- country-in the States of Illinois and Iowa." "How long have you been out of work?"

"I have not had any thing to do since the week before

"How long have you been in New York?" Since September, and since then, with the work I got, I hadn't much chance to save anything."

"How came you to get discharged" Generally speak ing, you don't have much work in the winter." "Well, yes, sir, we sometimes have work, but it has

been very hard to get it this winter." This applicant was also ton he would receive assist ance; and the next, a poor woman-so poor looking that there could be no mistaking the character of the petition-presented herself.

"When, sir," said she, "will we be called upon" "In the course of a few days."

This was all, and she turned away evidently satis-fied that her wants would be attended to; and as she passed from the window her place was taken by a man about fifty five years of age, who, still in the midst of his poverty, bore the appearance of respect ability, although his well worn clothes had long since tost all claim to that title.

- What do you want!" said Mr. Keilock. "I want to go to the workhouse."
- "What trade are your
- "How long have you been in this country?" "Nine years." Were you ever in the workhouse before."
- "Why do you want to go now!" Times are so bad I can't get anything to do at my

trade. I have been looking for something to do for the last two weeks and can't fin I it." Have you any family?"

- No sir, none but myself."
- "Well," said Mr. Kellock, "you want to be committed to the workhouse."

"Yes sir," said the man, "I want to get in," Here, then, here, you can go;" and so saying the Suerintendent handed him the document necessary to procure his admission for two months. To say that he was satisfied at the success of his application would convey but a faint idea of his feelings. If the expression of a man's face is a fair index of the state of his mind, that poor old sheemaker was as delighted as a man could be who was saved from starvation, although he was obliged to enter into voluntary servitude. His case was a terrible commentary on that false philanthropy which is indifferent to the sufferings and destitution around us in its overwhelming sympathy for the Southern slave-a phianthropy which can see nothing nearer than Africa difference in his case was one of color-he was a poor, free white man; freedom in his case meaning that he was free to give his labor for his board, or free to starve, as he had no one to take care of him.

Another tradesman applies for assistance, and the look of want that is impressed on his face tells a tale of suffering that is more expressive than any tongue could utter Mr. Kelloch asks him how long he has been idle, to which he replies that it is now four months. How many he, is the next query, and the answer is three. He can't go into the workhouse; he must see that his children are not left to starve. He has worked for them and supported them by his own hard labor, but the

times have become so bad—that is the great cause of his destitution; and so, as he said, he has been out of work for four long, weary months.

What trade are you?" Mr. Kelloch inquires. "I am a boiler maker." "That is, a rivetter," suggests the superintendent.

'Yes, sir, a rivetter.' He now gave his address, and the superintendent pro

mised the required assistance.

A delicate looking man, about thirty years of age, now bly dressed, and looked more like a person who had come to solicit aid for others instead of looking for charity for

"What trade are you?" is the inquiry. "A carpenter."

"When were you last at work?"

"About two months ago."
"How long bave you been in this city?" "I have always lived here. I was born in New York."

Who did you work for?" A satisfactory reply was given to this last question

and having been told that his case would meet with at tention, he left the building.

A circumstance occurred here which, although not bearing directly on the subject of this report, deserves t be mentioned. The public are probably not aware that small pox is very prevalent in New York just at this time, but such is the fact, and it is worse than at any period during the last twelve years. This fact was brought out by the appearance of the official whose duty it is to look after all cases of the disease, and to have them remove as speedily as possible to the small pox hospital on Black

The case of the poor sheemaker who was sent to the workhouse at his own request found its parallel in that of a man who came for a permit to see his wife, who had been, to use the common phrase, "sent up" on a charge of vagrancy. But how did she come to be sen up? The question can be answered in a very few words. The husband had been enabled to procure work in the country for two months, and had left his wife behind him until such time as he could send her some money During his absence, however, she was sent up as a va grant, that is, as a person without any means of support, and he now applied for a ticket to see her and take her out. Probably, as the Superintendent suggested, she had changed her name, for it is in such a way that the respectable poor try to escape the disgrace which in these days of misguided benevolence attaches to poverty, while the country is convulsed as with the throes of an earthquake

by the slavery question.

It would be a tedious task to go over all the ca which came before the Superintendent during our visit of an hour, or to relate the saddening details that were crowded into that short time. While we were present there were, however, two other men who applied to be sent to the workhouse—two more Northern slaves. Their application was also granted, and they went off satisfied.

Among the applicants was a harness maker, whose trade has suffered severely from the depression of business He has a wife and two children, the wife being sick. Then there was a long array of poor women, some without, but the greater part of them with families. Sometimes the children themselves came, the mother being confined to her bed by sickness; and so they came and went, one after another, each with their own brief statements of distress and suffering. In conclusion, we may state that at the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, held on Thursday last, the number reported as having been sent to the institutions under their charge was one thousand nine hundred and four

Misprision of Treason.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY—THE RE-SULT OF JUDGE SMALLEY'S CHARGE—FRESH WIT-NESSES BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury, to whom Judge Smalley made his famous charge on the subject of treason, are busily investiguting the matter. The origin of the Judge's charge appears to be as follows:—
On the 13th of December last the following advertise

ment was inserted in the columns of the Herato by Mr. Kerrigan, Congressman elect, which at the time caused some excitement, as it was supposed that an organization was en foot to support the Southern States in case of a

was en foot to support the Southern States in case of a revolution in the country:—

ATTENTION:—The captains of all the volumeer companies in the city of New York are requested to send a communication to the undersigned, at No. 74 Mott street, stating the name of the company and the number of men under their command, for the purpose of perfecting a military organization to protect the municipal rights of the city and the constitutional rights of the citizens of the country, in the event of a revolution in the country. Further particulars will be given in reply to the communications.

JAMES E. KERRIGAN.

This, according to the charge of Judge Smalley, of the United States Circuit Court, delivered to the Grand Jury on the 14th of January, 1861, is treason; and at once rumor spread through the city that warrants had bee ssued for the arrest of James E. Kerrigan, and that he was to be arrested by the federal officers on the grave charge of being a traitor to his country. Mr. Kerrigan himself placed a strong reliance in the rumor, and expected that he would be seized at any moment. Such was not the case, however, the Grand Jury having found no indictment: but being satisfied with bringing Mr. Kerrigan before them to testify as to his know edge of any such movement, and to other things, which of course, are of a private nature.

The Grand Jury have gone even further, and have examined other parties as to their knowledge of treasonable transactions. Among these were John A. Kennedy, the present Superintendent of Police; Mr. Hoey, a gentleman in the employ of the Adams Express Con pany: Mr. Hazard, said to be connected with one of the New York dailies, and some others, who all swore as to their ignorance of any treasonable project being in existence, and particularly of the volunteer movement alluded to above. The gentlemen who comprise the Grand Jury appear determined to sift the matter thoroughly, and if any one is to blame to bring him forth and make him answer at the bar of justice for his acts, and to try him by an impartial jury of his countrymen. As an evidence of this, several fresh witnessess have been ordered to appear before them, and give all the information that they may be able to impart. Among them are several gentlemen connected with the press of this city, and Daniel F. Tiemann, ex Mayor. It is supposed these per sons will be able, from their knowledge and experience to give valuable information.

The names of the gentlemen acting as grand jurors on this occasion are as follows:-

Edward M. Young, Foreman; A. A. Peterson, Gordon W. Burnham, Charles Partridge. Joel B. Post. Edwin Berg. Stephen Philbin, James B. Breuging, Robert W. Rodman Semuel N. Dodge, S. H. St. John, Elnathan Thorne. Ely Dexter, T. B. Elliott. Samuel F. Williams Mortimer W. Hamilton, Robert J. Woodward. Henry V. W. Hyslop, William Wright, Greshem Lockwood, Thomas S. Young. John N. Olcott,

Arrival of the Steamship Marion CONDITION OF AFFAIRS & CHARLESTON—EXODUS OF FREE NEGROES FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—DETEN-TION OF A COLORED PILOT-MEN AND PROVISIONS

The steamship Marion, Captain Adkins, arrived in this

ity early yesterday morning from Charleston, which port she left on Wednesday. When Captain Whiting came on to New York, after the vessel was seized by the South Carolina authorities, Captain Adkins was then placed in command, and it is somewhat doubtful that Captain Whiting will be restored to his former position as commander, at least for the present. The Marion brings a cargo of rice and cotton. She had forty-three cabin passengers and thirty-six deck passengers, making seventy-nine in all. Charleston is represente to be still in a perfect state of excitement, although the state of feeling there has been somewhat magnified. From every portion of the State volunteers have comlown to the seaport city, and more continue to arrive even from the extreme upper districts, so that, to a cer-tain extent, all the white male population is centred in Charleston. The streets of the city are alive with mill. tary movements; the present generation of her young men have been reared amidst a growing destre fo thorough military organization, and recent events have aroused to its highest point the martial spirit of the Commonwealth. The prevailing excitement has had con-

Four ladies were among the cabin passengers.

It was the intention of the South Carolinian authorities to transform the Marion into a vessel of-war immediately after she was reized by the order of the Gover indeed, preparations were already commenced before she was relinquished, considerable sawing had been done on deck to make places for the guns, and then the order came to suspend operations, and permit the vessel to resume her regular trips between New York and Charleston. It was found that

siderable effect in the depression of business, and some Northern residents who have been engaged in

trade and many working people are leaving the State.

she was unsuitable for a war vessel, and that is the rea

son assigned for her return to the owns Five or six families of free colored people all twenty-five persons—are also among the passengers of the Marion. It was dangerous for them to remain much longer in the State. The free colored people are looked upon as little less than enemies by the South Carolinians; and many who have the means, like those who arrived here yesterday, have resolved upon leaving the State. In examining the ist of colored passengers before the Marion left the wharf, a free colored man named Graddeck, who is said to be one of the most experienced pilots of the port of Charleston, was ing North to render his services to the national govern-ment were immediately circulated, and he was ordered

On the 11th inst. eight laborers received their wages and left Fort Sumter, where they had been working since before Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie. Four of them remained in Charleston and four came on to New York in the Marion. One of them states that all the provisions in the latter fort, sufficient, he thought, to last a bundred men for several months, were brought by Major seven men, all told, in Fort Sumter, twenty-five of whom are laborers. Abundant provisions to feed all hands for at least two months are represented to be in the fort. There is a scarcity of fuel, however but, when the regular supply is exhausted, there is considerable woodwork in the fort which might be burned if it should become necessary to use it. All the military men in the fort are in fine spirits, and every man is de termined to stand by his post and the federal government One of those four working men was upon the ramparts, he says, when the Star of the West approached the haroor of Charleston. Major Anderson, not having been apprized of her coming, was ignorant, of course, of her design; and when she was fired at there was considerable speculation among the men in Fort Sumpter as to what the firing was about. One of the Lieutenants was desirous of opening fire on the gunners on Morris Island in return, but Major Anderson counselle patience, and would not commit any act of hostility with out a perfect understanding of what he should open bis guns upon the South Carolinians for. When the report of the guns from Morris Island were heard, every one in Fort Sumter was astir and ready for the performance of his duty, but Major Anderson prudently wished to proceed with caution, and would not permit a return of he saw the Star of the West reverse her course and pro

The Chamber of Commerce on the Crisis A meeting of citizens was held yesterday, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, pursuant to the following

New York Jan. 17, 1861.

Sir.—A meeting of a few gentlemen who are favorable to a settlement of our national difficulties substantially on the basis recommended by the Senators and representatives in Congress from the border states, will be held to-morrow. Friday, the 18th inat., at twelve o'clock, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William street. You are respectfully requested to be present. Peletiah Perit,
A. A. Low,
H. A. Smythe,
Royal Phelps,
Simeon Baldwin,
William A. Booth,
F. S. Lathrop.

On motion of F. S. LATHROP, Esq., Wm. A. Booth, Esq., vas called to the chair, and Mr. Simeon Baldwin was

chosen Secretary. the meeting, as set forth in the above call, and invited

suggestions from the gentlemen present.

*Whereupon F. S. LATHROP Esq., offered the follow ing as a memorial to Congress, and moved its adoption by the meeting, which, after a brief discussion, was almost unanimously approved and adopted. The memorial is as

unanimously approved and scoped. The memorial is as follows:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress.—

The memorial of the subscribers, citizens of the State of New York, respectfully showeth:—

That, while sharing in common with our fellow citizens, the general solicitude at the dangers which are now threatening the peace and unity of our country, they desire to give their urgent and emphatic expression of the necessity which seems to exist for mutual conciliation and compromise, and without discussion as to the merits of the various questions at issue, believing that the popetuity of the union of these United States as one nation, is of vastly more importance than the establishment or rejection of this or that subject of controversy, and that the people of the North will approve of the general outline of the plan of compromise agreed upon by the Senators and Representatives of the Border States.—

Your memorialists humbly pray that such measures may be speedly adopted by Congress for the sottlement of our present difficulties, as will embrace substantially the plan of compromise so recommended by the representatives of the border States, and which they believe will restore tranquillity and peace to our now distracted country.

The following resolutions were then offered and manni-

The ice in the Central Park has never been, this season in so good a condition as it was yesterday morning. The surface was like "greased glass"-so smooth and yet so dippery. The old motto says, "the early bird catcheth the worm;" so the early skater yesterday had the fine ice The appearance of the sky did not betoken much fair weather, therefore but few of the down town folks could be persuaded that good skating did really exist, and even when told of it by reliable persons they hesitated about visiting the Park. One man, who arrived at the pond about two o'clock P. M., said, "had he known there had been good skating all the morning he would have been up earlier." "But," said a by stander, "the flags on the cars said the ball was up." "I know that," answered the gentleman; "see they said on Tuesday and whon I came up the ball was down." Thus early has their deception turned upon the heads of the city railroad managers. But every good thing has an enting, and so did the good skating of yesterday, for about two o'clock it began to snow very heavily. For a long time it made but little alteration in the action of the skaters; and one lady said she "did not mind the snow as long as she had good ice." This lady was nearly the first one on the pend and about the last who left it. The snow lasted for over two hours, when it changed into hail, and lastly into rain. As soon as it had crassed snowing four gangs of men—about a hundred—were at once set to work to chain the pond—beginning at joth ends, and working towards the centre—all the time cagetly watched by the skaters. The sound of these scrapers passing over the ice treasmised the noise of the sea at Rockaway. As soon as the snow was removed from about an acre of the ice the watchers jumped on to the cleared space alimest like a pack of wild indians, and skated "for good lire," which showed plainly that skating has become one of our standing institutions—at least while it lasts. One gentleman, on being remeastrated with for skating during the rain, uttend the following rhymo—

Let it rain, hall, blow or show.

I'm going to skate, whether a no.

And he kept on till long after dusk, and was still skating when our reporter left. One poor fellow was so disappointed when it began to rain that he cjaculated, "What with Providence and Captain Renwick, we can't get a skate no how." When asked for an explanation, he said —"When it's fine Renwick wants us to quit the pond so as to have it cleaned; and when it when told of it by reliable persons they hesitated about visiting the Park. One man, who arrived at the pond

who in their terror immediately rushed towards terro firms.

A rich scene ensued yesterday between a boy about nine years of age and one of the Park keepers. The boy was skating, and at the same time smoking a pipe about nine inches long. The keeper said he had better take the pipe out of his mouth while skating, else if he fell he might hurt himself. "Shan't do it," said the boy. "Then," said the officer, "I shall remove you from the kee." "Fill go off the ice, then," said the boy, "but I won't give up my pipe. It's darned hard a man can't smoke on his own Park. What do we pay taxes for, ch!" And so the boy left grumbling.

The number of persons who entered the Park yesterday were about ten thousand, over one half of whom visited the pond. About a hundred of the latter were ladies. The gate keepers' returns up to three o'clock P. M. showed over seven thousand persons had entered by the gate.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

General Sandford's Offer-How It is Received by the First Division-Resignations of Officers-Interesting Communications, &c.

The ill timed and unauthorized tender of the services of the First division to the Governor of the State, to subserve the political ends of an obnoxious party, con-tinues to excite the disgust of the whole division. The whole thing is looked upon as a piece of bombas made public for the purpose of creating notoriety and for private ends. It has had the effect for the time being, of destroying the coprit du corps of the division, to create which cost the immediate regi mental officers immense labor and talent, and to which the Major General of the First division contributed noth ing, but rather has been an incubus upon all feasible measures to increase the efficiency of our citizen soldiers Already we learn of several resignations in the division, and among them we notice that of Captain Mansfield Levell, of the City Guard, whose valuable services to the division, in the introduction of the adaptation of our city troops to harbor defence, have been of incalculable value. Captain Lovell is a graduate of West Point, and for fifteen years was actively engaged in the artillery arm of the United States army. During the war with Mexico he was Adjutant General to General John A. Quitman, and at the capture of the city of Mexico was wounded.

We continue to receive communications from our readers expressing their disgust at General Sandford's untimely communication to Governor Morgan. A more marked exhibit of disgust, however, is contained in a handbill conspicuously posted over the city yesterday, and of which the following is a copy:—

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
You have reen, by a late resolution of the
REPUBLICAN LEGIS ATURE AT ALBANY,
A determination on the part of
OUR RULERS

COERCE THIS STATE INTO A HOSTILLE MILITARY ATTITUDE!
You have seen also the report of the Adjutant General
and the tender of the New York division to the
Government by hat military populary,
GENERAL SANDFORD

But do not be led into a Talse position by the wirepullers of that set of fauntics who have brought
the present evits upon the country.
NEW YORK NEEDS NO PROTECTION,
And she will not assist to plant a
MILITARY DESIVOTISM IN THE SOUTH.
All the South asks is the rights of her citizens in tiTerritories, and the fulliment of
THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.
It is time the people should move in this matter,
NOT THE POLITICIANS.
Let us have a State Convention: take the yote of ti

Let us have a Let us have a State Convention: take the vote of the people upon the great question, whether a sectional party shall govern all the States and all the Territories by the bayonet, or whether all citizens of this great republic are the vote of bayonet, or whether all citizens of the series to be a civil to enjoy equal rights.

The issue is fairly before us, and if there is to be a civil war between the North and the South, let the Empire State at least affirm her position with dignity, not by her representatives, but by

THE PEOPLE AT LARGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. New York, Jan. 17, 1861. I see that the Major General of the First division has I see that the Major General of the First division has tendered the services of the division to the Governor, and his Excellency to the President. I should like to know by what authority it has been done. Have the officers and privates of the division been consulted? If an and the offer is accepted, is the Major General, or any of the Brigade Generals, competent for such command? I think not. Are the extraordinary military talents displayed at the Prince of Wales' reception by our worthy officers to be considered as a criterion of their competency? Please give us your opinion in regard to the above queries.

AN OLD SOLDIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, Jan. 18, 1861.
On Thursday the whole city was in commotion, when the papers came out with General Sandford's offer of the First division to Governor Morgan for any emergency the papers came out with General Sandford's offer of the First division to Governor Morgan for any emergency required. The Tribune, in particular, shows up the division, with its sixteen regiments and 7,000 men now on the roster, with its reserve of 8 600—"who would flock to our standard" in case of emergency. "This," says the Tribune, "shows the right spirit in the right quarter." and this division "can be relied on to uphoid the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws." Now, as a member of the aforesaid "First division," I have no objection to the Tribune giving any information it may choose about its efficiency, its numbers and its reliability in uphoiding the Union, the constitution and the laws; but I do object to bringing up the division before the public at this time, and in the manner in which it does, ostensibly for the purpose of intimidation to the South, and under circumstances that would lead all those south of Mason and Dixon's line to think that we are mixed up in the political affairs of our State, and are ready to back up our present State government in any of their schemes for forcing—even at the point of the bayenet—their ideas of human freedom upon those who refuse to accept them. Our Legislature have done enough, for they have aircady committed the people (and without their consent) of this State to their policy of coercion. I say coercion, because it is nothing else; and if the leaders of the republican party think they are going to frighten the South into submission, by a show of regiments and divisions at the North, they will find themselves mistaken. They count without their host. They are blind fools or knaves. They do not represent the people at all. It is all platform and party (and a very black party, too.)

Now If protest against this dragging into the field of

The following resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to circulate the foregoing memorial for signatures, and to have the city, and as far as practicable the State, canvassed for that purpose.

Resolved, That a committee of our most influential citizons, irrespective of party, be appointed, with power to add to their number, to take charge of the memorial when signed and forward or present the same at Washington, in such manner as they may deem most judicious, using their influence for the settlement of the existing national difficulties.

Resolved, That a copy of this call and the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, and also to each of the Senators and Representatives of the Sena

thing.

If General Scott is abort of men, and wants the First division for any purpose other than political, he can get them at any time—"to uphold the Union, the constitution and the laws." When he awants them he will no doubt inform Governor Morgan of the fact.

ANOTHER OF THE FIRST DIVISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1861 I observe with pride that the Fret division have spoken

their views through you in regard to our present difficulties, and, as a man being in authority, hasten to add my help to let the people of New York know the true feeling of a large majority of the regiments of this city. General Sandford, it appears, has had the shortsightedness to offer the services of the First division to Governor Morgan, for us to take a pleasant little trip South and engage in the pleasant pastime of cutting our white brothers' throats, or having our own cut instead and for what? Why, to glorify the republican party, to emancipate a lot of niggers (whom not one of us cares a cent about), and to take the grand and final mede of crushing this glorious republic. And what has be done thus far? Because he knows the And what has he done thus far? Because he knows the sword hangs over his own neck; because he knows we are now in every armory signing the petition to remove him and other idiots from office, because he thinks by this step to curry favor, so that he can retain his position as general of the division. Let him go on. Let him order out his vaunted seven thousand men (which we have not got), and see how many will respond. I am certain that not two hundred men could be found in the First division to go under his command any where, or for any purpose; and, moreover, the men of the First division believe that this infernal political trouble will never be settled by force, but by conciliation.

A COMMANDING OFFICER In the First division N. Y. S. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I have a question or so to propound to our great war-rior. Why did you let indiscretion instead of "discretion" govern you when you sought to make a little peli-tical capital by propitiating the Legislature into giving you a life lease in the Major Generalahip of the division? You know the resolution which passed the Board of Officers amended, leaving it discretionary with you the tendering of the division to the Governor. you the tendering of the division to the Governor. The Board thought you had arrived at years of "discretion," and intrusted you with power which the sequel shows never should have been accorded you; the "power" was provisional. You subject yourself to a similar rebute given to the late Gen. Morton, your predecessor, who tendered his division uncalled for in the time of the nullification difficulties, when South Carolina, through its officers and citizens of the State, threatened to cut "his ears" (not years) off, should he adventure on their soil. The General should have waited for the Governor to make his requisition, and give volunteers a chance for a splurge. Beecher, Greeley, Cheever, Prendergan, id genus owne, would have been on hand; they are spoiling for a fight. Where is Cot. Bombastes Furioso Webb? Count him in one of the Staff
of the Seventh regimen

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1861 The Military Defences of the State—Plan for a Mobile Dim sion-General Sandford's Military Offering to Governor Morgan-The State Military Convention-Too Many Cooks

Frederick Townsend, Faq., our late Adjutant General of the New York State militia, in view of the "military exi.

gencies" of this State likely to occur from the threatening aspect of the present disturbed state of the Union, pub-lishes a card, and naively asks, "Are we ready to furnish aid?" He says "we have the best militia force in the Union, admirably arranged for local defence, but not well adapted for offensive purposes." He says its capril is excellent and its discipline good, but it is deficient in the matter of effective weapons and the material of war. To meet the possible call of the President, and, at the same time, to place the State of New York on the proper war footing for its defence against any and every warlike contingency, the ex-Adjutant General recommends that "the nts of the present organized militia should be increased by volunteers to the war complement of sixteer regiments to each division, and each regiment to be in creased to one thousand men in force, making a home re-serve force of 128,000 men." He continues:—"Then let there be organized a mobile division, in addition to the eight other local divisions, of 16,000 men, comprising twelve regiments of infantry and rifles, three regiment f cavalry and one of artillery of twelve batteries."

Major General Sandford conveys to Governor Morgan—his Commander-in-Chief—the unanimous resolution passed by the Council of War—the Board of Officers of the First division of the State militia—tendering the services of a roady made corps d'armes, the whole First division, "which the present emergeny may require." General Sandford informs the Commander-in-Chief—although his eminence has the unitiarry bureau at his elbows, absolutely within the Gapitol, to give the negative to the statement—that the uniformed militia of this division, now enrolled, amounts to upwards of eighty-live thousand men—in "buckrum," no doubt. Of these he says a large number are men who have served their seven years in various regiments of this the First division, and "who are liable to be called into service in case of insurrection and invasion." The main beauty in General Sandford's military offering to the Commander-in-Chief is the State constitutional saving clause. General Sandford says.—"In case the United States government should find it necessary to withdraw the residue of the United States broops from the barbor of New York for the Southern fortifications," General Sandford could detail—but not retail—a "sufficient force to supply their places in tweety-four hours, and could replace them from time to time as long as might be necessary."

Governor Morgan, the Commander-in-Chief of our arrow and navy, with the military dignity Major General Sandford conveys to Governor Morgan ecessary."
Governor Morgan, the Commander-in-Chief of our

Governor Morgan, the Commander-in-Chief of our army and navy, with the military dignity and condescension of his high position, with military graciousness "accepts" the "premptness with which the officers and men throughout have responded"—not to his superior orders, which have not been issued, but "to the cail," not yet made, to their patriotism; nor has the President asked New York for soldiers to replace United States troops.

That wonderful volunteer-condensing military knowledge box, the New York State Military Convention, now holding its annual sittings under the very noses of the Commander-in Chief and his military breau, recommend the purchase of 50,000 standjef muskets, 25,000 rides, 5,000 pistols and 5,000 sabres. All this fuss-and-feather action is premature, unnecessary and unwise, and above

Commander in Chief and his military bureau, recommend the purchase of 50,000 standy of maskets, 25,000 rilkes, 5,000 pitols and 5,000 standy of maskets, 25,000 rilkes, 5,000 pitols and 5,000 standy of maskets, 25,000 rilkes, 5,000 pitols and 5,000 pitols and 5,000 pitols and 1000 standy of maskets, 25,000 rilkes, 5,000 pitols and in the military council of war (the Board of officers under his command) to offer the First division to their Commander-in-Chief "to meet what the present emergency may require the meet what the present emergency may require the commander-in-Chief to judge and decide the disposition of the State forces should an "emergency" require their services. What right had the Commander-in-Chief to "accept" the services of those he has the right and authority to command? Is this the illustration of the late Adjutant General Townsend's boasted discipline of our militar? Suppose General Scott held a council of war with his subordinate officers, and through him they were "unanimosity" to offer to place the services of the United States troops at the disposal of the President. What kind of discipline or military knowledge of his and their position in their relation to their military duties would such actions display? There is an old trite saying, "Too many cooks snoil the broth." Thus has it ever been in the fuss and feather action of our State milita. We havealt way to many military cooks who are constantly salting and peppering and adding all sorts of condiments—regardless of their allinity—and changes to our milita laws. Whatever change is offered for the benefit of the militar—a.c., the subaltern officers and rank and file, it is always opposed by the superior par azalellence officers, and whatever change this class of officers to be the military process, her military to officers and the unnecessary commissariat complete, and the unnecessary commissariat complete, an

printed) away, the Union win be entirely spiritely safe.

When the State requires soldiers for the purpose of defending the constitution and the unity of the Union, let the Governor, in his civil, gubernatorial and military capacity as Commander-in-Chief, make a call upon the citizens of the State to volunteer their services; and where cae taiky man, tern from his family safet his business left to ruin would appear, fifty volunteer spirits with light hearts and thin breeches, would respond to the call. Apart from all this, the State of New York is not threatened by any external or internal for within he the cail. Apart from all this, the State of New York is not threatened by any external or internal foe within her borders. The State of New York holds a proud position. It is well populated; it is rich. Its people are substantial and stalwart in heart, and they are brave in action. Its stability and its military dignity needs no fuzzy extraneous show of its military prowess and capacity. When the State of New York requires soldiers it will steak, and soldiers will volunteer, not to go into ecorer of harmless butteries in our harbor, but into the field to held for the honor, the character and the dignity of the Kengler State.

The Court Martial of Col. Corcoran. The Court Martial of Col. Corcoran was continued yes terday evening, at the Division Armory. The court room was, as before, thronged by a crowd of spectators. After the reading of the minutes,

Mr. O'Gorman, the counsel for the accused, rose and said, that in the early stages of the trial the defendant had taken exception to the manner in which the allegations were set forth, inafmuch as it was not particularly speciae of what the accused was charged. He (the accused) was willing, in order to economize time, to admit certain facts if he knew the line of the prosecution.

The Judge Advocate said he would confine himself to proving the fact that the accused had not promulgated the orders for the parade of the regiment, in support of the charge of disobelience of orders.

Mr. O'corman then, on benalf of the accused, admitted that such orders had not been promulgated by Celonel

Oreoran.
The names of General Pall and Captain Van Buren were then called, but no response was received.
Mr. O'Gorman desired to know if the prosecution intended to produce evidence in support of military custom regarding the parades of the First division, and if so, would object on the ground that the overruling of the plea in bar had put an end to any consideration of such restorm.

istom.

The Judge Advocate suggested that the question sight be framed in such a manner as not to leave them out to objection, and that the counsel should postpon so consideration of the matter until the witnesses were the stand.

Surrogate's Office.

Before Edward C. West, Surrogate.

WILL OF MRS. BLANKMAN. The interest in this case is evinced by the large atten dance in court whenever it comes up. Mr. Bolton was re-directly examined yesterday by the proponent's coun sed, and testified that he was in the habit of drawing up documents for the testatrix; that she was never visited to his knowledge for years by any of her relatives or the contestants of the will; and that she spoke of them with dishite. The proponent's counsel rusted his case, and the contestant's counsel being unprepared togo on, the case was again adjourned.

A correspondent at Ashiand, Greene county, N.

nder date of January 16, writes as follows:under date of January 16, writes as follows:—
The buildings of the Ashiand Collegiate Institute were yesterday entirely consumed by fire. The fire broke out at twelve o'clock M., while the students were at dinner. A scene of ruin and devastation followed, and in less than two hours this beautiful structure was entirely consumed. Professors and students behaved heroically, and by extraordinary exertion all escaped without serious injury. The fire deprived many of the students of a portion of their books and clothing. The philosophical apparatus of the institute was entirely destroyed, as well as other valuable articles belonging to the school. The villagers are very hospitably entertaining the students, and endeavoring to make everything as pleasant as possible for them in this their hour of calamity.

News from Liberia.

By the arrival of the bark Mendi, Captain McIntyre we have advices from Monrovia to December 3. The Legislature was about to convene. Several matte of great importance were under consideration, among which was the negotiating of a treaty with Hayti; the rovernment with the American Colonization Society; the diteration of the tariff, and confining of all vessels on

gaged in foreign trade to ports of entry. There is a demand for several more sugar mills on the St. Paul river, on account of the increased amount of cane planted. The crop bids fair to be double that of any pre-

St. Paul river plants. The crop bids fair to be double that or may planted. The crop bids fair to be double that or may planted. The coming Presidential election excites considerable interest. A strong desire has been expressed by many of the friends of ex President Roberts to recommate him. The contest will probably be between him and the procent incumbent, Hon. Stephen A. Benson.

Preparations are being made for holding the maticnal fair this year at Sinol.

Thunder Storm in January — At Hartford, on W. day, they had a drenching storm of rain, with fisshes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder.

The Bowery Murder Case.

DUFF, PETER HARRIS, THOMAS CARTER, EDWARD SPINNING AND JOSEPH SHERIDAN. The inquest in the case of John Sexton-who was more dered in the Bowery, near Rivington street, on Sunday evening, under somewhat mysterious circumstances was resumed yesterday afternoon at the Seventeenth precinct quite voluminous and tolerably interesting, but st afforded little or no clue to the perpetrator of the murder. It is not probable now that the assessins will ever be dis-covered—judging from the success which at present attends the efforts of the police. The following is a report

of the testimony takes yesterday:—
Geo. T. Bush, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—
freside at No. 299 Bowery; I keep a confectionery store at
the above number; about seven o'clock on Sunday overning a man came into the store and bought half peual
of candy; my sister waited upon him; he then went out
and in a short while atterwards my sister came up stairs
and loid me that there was a drunken man throwing casdies into the store; I came down, and as I got into the
store I saw the man throwing candies into the store; the store of the store of the store of the store; the store of the store; the store of the store of

Feter Harris, of No. 65 Forsyth street, deposed as follows:—On Sunday even ing about seven o'clock, as I was passing down the Bowery, between Lindemuller's and Rivington street, I saw a man lying on the sidewalk; I aw two men picking him up, and saw that there was blood upon his person; I went in search of an officer, and got him to take the deceased to the station house.

Thomas Carter, of No. 227 Bowery, deposed that on Sunday evening, on his return from church, he learned hat a man had been found dead on his stoop, he went to hurch about five minutes past seven o'clock; and at that time there was nothing on the sidewalk to attract his attime there was nothing on the sidewalk to attract his at-

return from church I noticed that the corner liquor stora, was shut, and remarked to my wife that it was quite unusual for the place to be closed; the morning following the murder I examined the sidewalk in front of my house to see if I could trace the blood anywhere; I found several spots of blood on my stoop and traced it to the adjoining stoop of Mr. Spinning; from there I traced it half way to the corner, and there I lost track of it; on Mr. Spinning's stoop I saw evidence of vomiting beside the blood.

Edward Spinning corroborated the testimony of the previous witness as to finding marks of blood upon the stoop and sidewalk.

Joseph Sheridan, residing at No. 457 Washington street, testified as follows:—I am a butcher by occupation; John Sexton, the deceased, boarded with me; he had been living with me for six or eight weeks; I have known him for sixteen years, having been brought up with him in the Old Country; he was a quarrelsome man when intoxicated; I never had any difficulty with him except on the Saturday evening before he was murdered; on that occasion he struck me in the face without my giving him any provocation; I was at home nearly all day on Sunday, and did not leave the block at all during the day or evenings I was not in company with deceased on Sunday, and know nothing whatever respecting the manner in which he came to his death.

The inquest was here adjourned until nine o'clock on Thursday morning bext.

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. E. F. Johnson, of Connecticut; C. Vibbard, of Albany; W. Truisdale, of Texas; W. J. Green, of North Carolina; E. P. Rose, of Abburn, and D. Clark and wife, of Baltimore, were among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday.

Hotel yesterday.

R. N. Baldwin, of Kingston, N. Y.; E. H. Owen, of Hartford; M. A. Munson and wife, of Boston; F. S. Sulzinger, of Philadelphia; Major E. R. Bennett, of Washington, D. C., and John H. Haws, of Baltimore, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

D. C. Woods, of Philadelphia; Alexander R. Wood, of Baltimore; William T. Blow and Thomas Ryan, of St. Louis; A. F. Waeley, of South Carolina; P. O. Haskin and William R. Garrison, of California; G. R. Henry, of Ohio, and William R. Fiske, of Boston, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Wm. J. Andrews, one of the Decales Franklestial

Metropolitan Notel.

Wm. J. Andrews, one of the Douglas Presidential electors, thus writes to Wm. L. Yancey:—I on several occasions in my speeches made you the subject of abuse; since which time, I am frank to confess, that I deeply regret pursuing such a policy. I will also add further, that I know of no theory or idea which you have ever advocated but what I now most cordially approve of. You were more farseeing than myself. Looking now, calmly and dispussionately, at your past record as a Southern man, I most heartily endorse and approve it. I am henceforth and forevermore a Yaffeey man, whose patriotism I now regard as pure as the "diamonds of the desert."

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, was the recipiont on Thurday of a small box, enclosed in brown paper, which was brought from Baltimore by the Adams Express Company, and was directed to "The Governor, Massachusetts." On opening it, his Excellency found that the box contained some two dozen Minnie rifle balls, but not a word as to who sent them.

not a word as to who sent them.

Edward Payton Weston, of Hartford, Coan, is going to walk from Boston to Washington, in payment of a bet lost by the election of Lincoln. The distance is 470 miles, and the contract makes it incumbent on Mr. Weston to perform his journey in ten days, and to arrive at the inauguration. He will leave the State House in Boston at noon on the 22d day of February, and will be obliged to walk forty-seven miles a day until he reaches the capital. A man is to accompany him in a carriage, to see that he fulfile his agreement.

Major Reynolds, U. S. A. Hon. L. M. Morrell, United States Senator from Maine, successor to the Vice President elect; Capt. Stephen R. Roe, of West Point, Hon. James Humphrey and family, A. W. Lawronce, A. T. Stewart, H. Hilton, New York, are in Washington.

The Springfield Republican gives some reminiscences of

H. Hilton, New York, are in Washington.

The Springfield Republican gives some reminiscences of the Governors of Massachusetts. To the time of Governor Andrew, Massachusetts has had twenty-one Governors since the adoption of the constitution in 1780, whose term of oilice has averaged four years, though latterly it has shortened to three and a half. Since 1826 there have been ten Governors to the present, omitting acting Governor Armstrong in 1836. Of these nine are living, Gov. Davis only having deceased. Of the nine living, Gov. Morton is the oldest, who has been termed the lucky Governor, from the peculiar manner in which he came to office, first, in 1826, by the death of Gov. Eustis; second, in 1840, by one majority in the popular vote; and third, in 1844, by one majority in the legislature. Levi Lincoln is the next oidest, and held the office for nine years, the longest term. George N. Briggs held the office seven years, and no other was Governor more than four, and two of them but one each.

Dated States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Smalley.

Jan. 13.—The Grand Jury this morning presented sa interment against the crew of the alleged slaver Bonita. The decision of the Court was reserved, on the motion to quash the indictment sgainst the Cors, charged with being engaged in the slave trade.